

THE HENNEPIN CANAL

A Large Part of the Population Engaged in That Work

And Too Many of the Laborers It is Glorious Fun.

Results of an Interview with

Results of the investigation of the case of the missing child of Mrs. Ross. The Ross Case.

Daily Criminal Record

CHARLIE ROSS.

MRS. MOSHER BELIEVES HER HUSBAND CHILD, AND WILL GIVE HER HELP TO HIM.

The New York Herald of the 20th count of an interview with Mrs. Mosher of the supposed abductor of Charlie Ross.

giving many facts in regard to her in their married life,—acknowledging that he was a criminal transaction, but assuring that he was a good husband and father, generous and industrious workman,—speaks of his connection with the Kossuths.

Mother would be the last man I should hear of interfering with another man's child, always fond of his own children, and was a man to suit children.

I first heard of the Kossuths from outside sources, and was very much interested to know what I learned since and what I am sorry to be obliged to confess I think of the man who took that child. Where don't know; I wish I did. His mother I have him. He is a very good man, and I believe not suffer more than I have since I believe took that one, I would willingly give

to tell her Mrs. Rowser child, if that could never know anything about it, until some one else, and what I have heard since I have come to Supt. Walling.

And I only hope any information I can will enable him to find the child.

The Herald of the 21st gives the following:

A sudden fit of activity seized the police. They began to work with their early vigor case. It was quite evident some new idea had been developed, and the police were out to ascertain its value. Mr. Mosher, then by Supt. Walling, was called to the police station family. They were clasped Walling for a long time. Mrs. Mosher's been a great impediment in the way of her to the police so far. She has been able only what she knew or suspected, but she has not been a lending hand in looking for

This will be valuable aid to the St. Louis, for, although Mrs. Mosher retains a strict cover many of the ways of her late husband to come true she was well acquainted with it is confident he would have been able to do anything in her power to released by Mosher. It has all along been boy was concealed in Jersey or close to fact that Mosher hovered around there so it is now suspected that the key has been and that the man who was shot in Chicago, Mrs. Mosher can give valuable on the point—that is she ought to be able police should lose no time in putting her back.

THE DAILY RECORD.
BRUTAL ABORTION CASE.
CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 22.—An agent
brutal case of abortion has just
light. The parties concerned are of
respectable character. About two
Belle Werts left her home in Miami
this city, ostensibly on a visit to her
Greensburg, Ind., where, two weeks
father was summoned to her death-
before his arrival the body was shipped
nati, and thence to Miami Town. Dr.
attended her, said that she died of

tion of the bowels. Suspicious of the cause, the neighbors who were aroused, but nothing was done until the funeral was progressing. When the church the excitement increased, and the services were stopped. A jury was called and an inquest held on the spot. At the close of the examination of witnesses, the jury concluded the church was cleared, and a post mortem examination made, which proved the death to be due to a rupture of the bowels. The examining physicians state that it was a sudden and brutal operation, and must have resulted in speedy death, as the organs were ruptured and lacerated. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. Dr. Hitt, James Collins, the girl's husband, and Little, her sister, and Charles

A NEWSPAPER-SWINDLER
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 22.—About
ago, there was arrested at Columbus,
super-swindler who gave his name
Scott. He traveled through the ad-
jacent, and through this city and the
counties of Pennsylvania, taking up
for the Cleveland, Erie, and Colum-
bia under the assumed name of A. M.
though he used the name of Scott
ment. For every subscription
issued a bogus numbered receipt. He

estimated that he "raked" \$500 from this city and county, \$200 or \$300 from Pennsylvania. Before getting upon his tracks by the city papers devoted to arresting him at his work here. A numbered receipt-book was in his person, with over 400 receipts. Scott, alias Hurd, had a hearing in Police Court, and pled guilty to all five in number, preferred against him. Justice gave the prisoner the severe fine imposed by the Police Court of a fine of \$100 in each of the five counts,—to stand committed till all paid, and, in addition, \$60 days at Hard City Workhouse.

ROBBED BY A NEGRO CHIEF
Special Dispatch to The Chicago
St. Louis, Dec. 22.—J. J. O'Ne
Chief Harrigan from Hot Springs
New York detective. In the course
he stopped in this city, where he is
and had occasion to linger for some
a notorious saloon on Sixth street
saw the proprietor of the saloon
through his rear yard to a dwelling
by where he turned him over to a
girl. The man was well-dressed, and
him on the day previous, a "to
chances" and the hostess's Dan
treason and his brother's

He then, at a drug store, did the inducement of drugs. She was told to play, and pretending to be loved the man, who in a short time The girl then robbed him of \$190—two bills and two 50 bills. He saw her. She then waked him up and tried to get out of the house, giving him \$5. He away, but shortly afterwards missed and swore he would have the girl. He exhibited, after he got out, of bills which the girl failed to find. He did not prosecute was, the witness was a man of good standing and having stated that he was an old re- Louis but he now resided in the con-

negotiations in progress since the
of the United States Court last
the attorney of Albert Smith, late
of John Harper, who was charged
rating in the embezzlement of
money, and the officers of the Go
which it was hoped to secure a poli
case of Smith. One of his attor
visited, and is still in, Washington
the matter, but from a reliable
learned that the Government offic
enter into a compromise of the
will in the trial of

the January term of the court, the continuance has already been granted, and it is urged that further delay will be justice. John T. Harper has no objection, but is engaged in quietly practicing his profession, that of law, at his home. His case will probably be called for the same time as that of Smith.

ONE YEAR IN THE PENITENTIARY
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune
PRINCETON, Ill., Dec. 22.—In the to-day Charles F. Clark was convicted, and his punishment fixed at one year in the penitentiary. Clark appears to be one of those who have been

... of Jacob Weisenfeld, at No. 423
street, Chicago. The burglary for
convicted was committed on the

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED
Bookkeeper, can show clear record. S. H. Tolson
office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESMAN
A man with a first-class grocery or commission house
for a young man who has had several years' experience
can control an excellent Northern trade. References
sent on request. J. C. FINLEY, 14 North Commercial
St., St. Louis.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR
Clerk. A man with a first-class record of expe-
rience. First-class references given. Address T. H. Tra-
bunoff.

SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS
Bookkeeper with first-class book-keeping no other.
Well recommended. Address P. O. Box 82.

SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED
Nurse with first-class training. Numerous years of
experience. No references. No salary. No other
Well recommended. Address P. O. Box 62.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A DRUG
STORE by a young woman with first-class
references. Please address V. E. Tribune
Box 200, South St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED BY A HEALTHY AND
capable well-trained, to take care of home child
and her own home. Call upon, or address, Dr. C. J.
Box 24, West 24th St.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHILDREN'S NURSE
by a first-rate young girl, about 15 years old. Apply at

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD HALL AND SADDLERY.
Location very favorable, also largely desirable for
location very close to No. 105 East Madison-st.
For further information.

FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET FOR SALE
wagon, \$6 West Erie st.

UNOBTAINED NOT READ-
Admission—Less than degree. Ten years' practice in
the law.

FROM \$600 TO \$1,000 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST
in a successful cash business; paid \$400 monthly,
\$750 yearly.

I HAVE OPENING LEFT FOR A MAN WITH
experience to manage \$10 a week. Can investigate at
the West End Arms.

LAUNDRY, WITH HORSE AND DELIVERY WAGON,
cheap for cash, or will trade for desirable real estate. In-
quire at 189 North Dearborn-st.

MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY STORE FOR
sale. Location, Eddy-st. and Carroll-pk. Reasonable
price.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND FINEST-STILL
ON THE COAST. The largest and finest still
 one and real estate taken in. Other good openings.

ONE OF THE BEST LIGHT MANUFACTURING
 premises can be made. Address 78, Tribune office.

WILL SELL, OR TRADE, COMPLETE STOCK OF
 men, hair goods and store fixtures. No 11, east
 low.

WOULD TAKE PARTNER, SELL, OR TRADE
 with a good business. Address 78, Tribune
 east at, arranged with machinery and stock; every
 thing in the line of a good business. Address
 on the right premises. See directory. Also scrutiny list
 address 78, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
 jewelry, insurance, and other collateral. Private
 loans of all kinds.

MONEY (WILL) TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY
 on a mortgage. Address 78, Tribune office.
 private business. CHRYN & Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
 jewelry, insurance, and other collateral. Private
 loans of all kinds.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY
 on a mortgage. Address 78, Tribune office.
 private business. CHRYN & Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON REAL
 ESTATE, ADULTS, A BROKER, 120 and 122 East
 12th St.

QUALITY LUMBER TO LOAN ON COLLATERAL. **G. H. KILBOURN & CO.,** Room 11, 145 South Clark st.

TO LOAN—MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS. Upon improved city property, at current rates. For particulars apply to **J. D. HARTLEY,** 10 Washington.

TO LOAN—AMOUNTS OF \$1,000 OR MORE, on improved city property, at current rates within 10 miles. **B. L. PEASE,** Reppel Block.

TO LOAN—\$1,000 FOR ONE YEAR OR LESS, on city real estate or purchase-money mortgages; small amounts on improved city property, at current rates. **W. J. HARRIS,** 107 Ottawa, Room 10, 22 Dearborn.

WE HAVE CASH IN HAND TO PURCHASE second-hand books, old newspapers, old type, old page-paper in small and large amounts; also, books made of leather, and old leather-bound books.

\$10,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM. ON GOOD interest in the purchase of a building. Apply to W. M. WILLIAMS, 1201 N. 12th St., for particulars. K. Church Bldg.

\$20,000 TO LOAN IN ONE REAL ESTATE IN the city of St. Paul. Purchase of a building or land. Apply to W. M. WILLIAMS, 1201 N. 12th St., for particulars. K. Church Bldg.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Auction—WESTON & CO., 166 EAST WASHINGTON ST., HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ETC., AT THE CITY AND COUNTY PRISONS AT 12 O'CLOCK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1908.

Apply to the warden or keeper of the prison, stock sold at and these sales, as great bargains are certain.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-MAN LIGHT DE heavy wagon and harness buggy; also two new singles and light road buggy, at 201 North Canal st.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—\$16 PER DAY—TO SELL THE Home Shuttle Sewing Machine, price \$55. Readers! You can make a fortune selling this machine. No matter whether you are experienced in the business or not, you wish to buy a sewing machine for family use, our circular will show you how to save money. Address JOHN SON, CLARK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. We want a first-class agent in every county in the United States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine. We are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements, on full particulars, apply to, or address, WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Inc., St. Louis, Chicago.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

1875.
 Postage Prepaid at this Office.
 Daily, by mail, \$12.00; Sunday, \$2.00.
 By carrier, \$15.00; Sunday, \$2.00.
 To prevent delay and mistake, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.
 Remittances may be made by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
 TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
 Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
 Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 20 cents per week.
 Address: THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
 Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TODAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsed street, between Madison and Monroe. Performance of "The Grand Duchess." Evening, 7:30. "The Grand Duchess." Evening, 7:30.
 MUSICIAN'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Hamlet." Evening, 7:30.
 HOLLY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The Victim." Afternoon and evening.
 GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sullivan House. "The Grand Duchess." Evening, 7:30. "The Grand Duchess." Evening, 7:30.
 CHICAGO MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Kreutzer's Friend" and "The Two Padlocks." Evening, 7:30.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

UNION PARK LODGE, No. 618—Regular annual convention (this Wednesday) evening, Dec. 23, for the election of officers and the presentation of reports. Brethren cordially invited. For a full list of members, see the W. M.
 O. C. CREIGHTON LODGE, No. 55, A. F. A. M., No. 218—Regular annual convention (this Wednesday) evening, Dec. 23, for the election of officers and the presentation of reports. Brethren cordially invited. For a full list of members, see the W. M.

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THIRD PAGE—City, Suburban, and Country Real Estate, Loans, Mortgages, and Insurance. See page 3.
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 EIGHTH PAGE—Advertisements, Periodicals, New Publications, and Miscellaneous. See page 8.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, December 23, 1874.

Springfield people say it is wonderful how many gambling-houses are opened in that city just before the meeting of each Legislature.

Vice-President Wilson will not probably preside in the Senate again during this session of Congress. Mr. CARPENTER is seeking for the vacant place, and will probably get it.

Doubtless there is some matter for investigation covered by the resolution of the House yesterday requesting the Secretary of the Interior to make a detailed statement of the disbursements of the contingent fund in each bureau of his Department.

Like a man who orders his coffin before death is the recumbent witness of the Pacific Mail investigation. Mr. IRWIN, who has sent an upholsterer to take the measure of the room in the Capitol in which he expects to be confined for contempt of the House.

The House yesterday refused to give unanimous consent for the introduction of a bill appropriating \$30,000 to defray the expenses of the visit of KALAKAUA and his family. The bill may have merits not visible to the ordinary observer. It looks uncommonly bad, at this distance from the Capitol.

The debate on the Naval Appropriations bill in the House yesterday must have been delightful. It certainly was, if confusion is good for the soul; for both Republican and Democratic members confessed that the navy-yards have been used as political machines from time immemorial. The next step to confession should be repentance, and the one after that should be reformation. The Republican party now has the chance to set an example.

The St. Louis Republican feels offended at being made authority for the statement telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE from St. Louis that at the Vicksburg massacre "the negroes were blameless." The words were actually used by the Republican, but our correspondent neglected to state that the letter holding to this opinion was written by Gov. AXES, of Mississippi, and credited to him with comments by the Republican, which it is needless to say by no means indorsed it.

There is no longer reason to doubt that a party of miners has penetrated the Black Hills regions. A detachment of troops sent out to bring the trespassers back, has returned to Fort Sully, and reported that a trail was followed clear across the reservation, but afterwards abandoned, as the rations of the soldiers began to fail. The miners may possibly be murdered by this time. The suggestion is thrown out gratuitously and benevolently for the benefit of any persons who may feel disposed to follow their example.

Dr. HUNTINGTON's reason for declining the Bishopric of Iowa is much the same as the one offered by our own ROBERT COLLIER when he refused, several weeks ago, to go to New York. Dr. HUNTINGTON says his people think he engaged in a building enterprise, and they cannot spare him. Very likely they cannot. But it is not true that the Bishopric of Iowa has gone a begging long enough; and that one of the reasons why it has been so lightly regarded is that it does not offer a decent support to any person who shall accept it?

Like thunder out of a clear sky comes the report of the Canal Convention held in Clinton, Ia., yesterday. The Convention was in favor of the Hennepin Canal, but it was not in favor of the Rock Island end of the project. It believed the terminus of the canal on the Mississippi River ought to be at least twenty miles above Rock Island, in order to clear the upper rapids. Resolutions were adopted expressive of these views, and requesting Congress to pass no bill authorizing the construction of the canal until both the upper and the lower routes shall have been surveyed and the results reported.

The Chicago produce markets were generally strong yesterday, with rather less doing, except in wheat. Mess pork was moderately active, and 10¢12 1/2 per lb higher, closing at \$18.90 per 100 lbs, and \$15.35 for January. Lard was in better demand, closing at 12 1/2 per 100 lbs higher, closing at \$18.15 per 100 lbs, and \$18.40 for January. Meats were quiet and firmer, at 1 1/2¢ for shoulders, 1 1/2¢ for short ribs, and 8 1/2¢ for short clams. Highwines were in fair demand and steady, at 7¢ per gallon. Flour was quiet. Wheat was more active and 1 1/2¢ higher, closing at 90 1/2¢ cash, and 90 7/8¢ for January. Corn was in moderate demand, and 2 1/4¢ higher, closing at 73 1/4¢ for 1 1/2¢ for January. Oats were more active, and a shade higher, closing at 53 1/4¢ for the month, and 53 1/8¢ for January.

Ivy was quiet and strong, at 97¢99¢. Barley was in fair demand, and 1-2¢10¢ higher, closing dull at \$1.25 1/2 for January, and \$1.26 1/2 for February. On Saturday evening last there was in store in Chicago 1,881,636 bu of wheat, 1,966,391 bu of corn, 265,920 bu of oats, 19,765 bu of rye, and 319,273 bu of barley. Hogs were fairly active, and 5¢10¢ higher. Sales at \$6.69¢7.10 for common to choice. Cattle were quiet and firm. Sheep were easier.

The concert which will be given this evening at Farwell Hall, for the benefit of the Foundlings' Home, is one of more than ordinary interest; first, because it will introduce the musical public to some new music by one of our home composers, and, second, because the proceeds of it will be devoted to the benefit of one of the most praiseworthy charities in the city. The first fact will undoubtedly call out a handsome representation of musicians and musical connoisseurs, who are always on the *qui vive* for novelties. The second should induce the general public to give this entertainment their most generous patronage. No city charity is more deserving of it. It is one which must depend upon the liberality of the public, and one which has never forfeited the confidence which has been reposed in its management. For these reasons its appeal should not go unheeded.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads passed a resolution yesterday declaring that no facts have been laid before it to justify an investigation of the manner in which the Central Pacific Road was constructed. The chief reason of this decision is that the Central Pacific Road derives all its powers from the State of California, and is answerable to that authority in so far as it has violated its charter. There is here a palpable evasion of the question at issue. What the people principally desire to know is whether the Central Pacific Company, or any Credit Mobilier connected with it, used money to influence the action of Congress. For the purposes of this inquiry, it is immaterial whether the Central Pacific Company was chartered by the State of California or the United States.

THE SENATE CURRENCY BILL.

The bill to regulate the finances agreed upon by the caucus of Republican Senators on Saturday, and passed by the Senate yesterday, does not appear, upon a closer inspection, to be all that was promised. The bill was forced through the Senate in accordance with a party programme. All amendments were rejected, and there seemed to be a desire even to limit debate. But, for that, the weak parts of the bill were pretty thoroughly sound before the vote was taken. Mr. SHERMAN was cross-examined by Mr. SCHURZ, and was compelled to admit that the framers of the bill intentionally left undetermined the question as to whether the greenbacks redeemed are to be destroyed or reissued. This admission is astounding. The bill, it seems, proposes to lodge in the Secretary of the Treasury the power of increasing or diminishing the volume of the currency as he may see fit. We have already had sad experience of the manner in which such power may be abused, and, though placing the fullest confidence in Secretary RUSS, we are utterly opposed to so enormous an extension of the duties and powers of the office which he happens to hold.

It was also shown in the course of the debate that the process of retiring greenbacks, even if it is honestly conducted to the end, will be very gradual. The Treasury notes in excess of \$300,000,000 are to be retired only in the proportion of 80 per cent of the increase of National Bank issues. Thus it will require an expansion of the circulation of National Bank notes to the amount of one hundred millions to warrant the reduction of the legal tenders to three hundred millions. Now it is the fact that the National Bank circulation already authorized has not been taken up; and it is not probable that the business of the country will require sufficiently within four years to allow of an increase of \$100,000,000 in the banking capital. Mr. TRUMAN ventured the assertion from his place in the Senate yesterday, that the increase of National Bank currency under the bill will not be over \$10,000,000, and the retirement of greenbacks not over \$5,000,000. His prediction is reasonable enough.

But in spite of all its defects, the bill has some value. It contains a pledge that the Government will begin the payment of its dishonored obligations on a day fixed. This pledge will be binding upon the country through all the years that intervene. It cannot be avoided without disgrace. It will stand as a solemn compact between the American people and their creditors; and we do not believe any political party which attempts to break it will be devoted to power. If it is the object, then, of the expansionists in the Senate who have favored this bill to throw the currency question over for the consideration of a Congress which shall meet after the next Presidential election, they have taken a false step. They have beforehand pledged the American people to pursue an anti-expansion policy; and we do not believe the American people will deny the obligations entered into by them through their representatives.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

In 1865, Congress thought it necessary to use the mail-service between this country and Eastern Asia as a means of "encouraging American commerce." The Postmaster-General was authorized to make a contract with the Pacific Mail Company, and did so. The Government got a few cents for each letter sent by the new route and paid a few dollars for the sending. The Pacific Mail made an excellent thing out of the job. One of the parties to the contract became the terminus of the Mississippi River ought to be at least twenty miles above Rock Island, in order to clear the upper rapids. Resolutions were adopted expressive of these views, and requesting Congress to pass no bill authorizing the construction of the canal until both the upper and the lower routes shall have been surveyed and the results reported.

The Company provided some additional service, not, we believe, monthly, and forthwith it began to draw its subsidy. After this, it ordered one or two ships, of precisely what sort nobody knows, since there has been no inspection and no report. The late Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Navy seem to have displayed a masterly inactivity in the matter, although they perhaps could have done nothing. When re-sending the subsidy on account of broken conditions was mooted, that shining light of American jurisprudence, Attorney-General WILLIAMS, gave an opinion that the contract must hold good because the Company has kindly furnished some additional service, and has recently built a ship or two which may be of the sort required. This is folly. A contract is violated either by fraud or by breach of condition. The bargain with the Pacific Mail Company is therefore doubly worthless.

THE SUBSIDY VOTE IN CONGRESS.

The vote in the House on Monday last on the resolution declaring that the condition of the financial affairs of the country demands that there be no subsidies of money, or lands, or bonds to any railroad or other private corporation, showed that 149 members of the House were brought to the record in opposition to subsidies, 75 recorded themselves in favor of subsidies, and 68 were absent or rejected the vote. Those voting against the resolution and in favor of subsidies hailed from the following States:

ALABAMA—Caldwell, Hays, Pelham, Sheats, White—5.
 ARIZONA—Hodges, Snyder—2.
 CALIFORNIA—Houghton—1.
 DELAWARE—Lodell—1.
 FLORIDA—Wells—1.
 GEORGIA—Blount, Harris, Sloan, Stephens, Whitely, Young—6.
 ILLINOIS—Williams—1.
 KENTUCKY—Young—1.
 LOUISIANA—Darrall, Morrey, Sheldon—3.
 MARYLAND—Lundrums—1.
 MICHIGAN—Hubbell—1.
 MISSISSIPPI—Horne, McKee—2.
 MISSOURI—Comingo, Havens, Hyde, Standard, Stone, Wells—6.
 MASSACHUSETTS—Butler, Williams—2.
 MINNESOTA—Averill, Stout—2.
 NEBRASKA—Cronin—1.
 NEW JERSEY—Hazen—1.
 NORTH CAROLINA—Leach, Vance, Waddell—3.
 NEW YORK—Cramer, Schell—2.
 OREGON—Nesmith—1.
 PENNSYLVANIA—Biery, Cassma, Kelley, Moore, Negley, O'Neill, Richmond, Townsend—8.
 SOUTH CAROLINA—Bansier, Wallace—2.
 TENNESSEE—Butler, Crutchedfield, Lewis, Maynard, Nunn—5.
 TEXAS—Hancock, McLean, Mills, Willie—4.
 VIRGINIA—Bowen, Harris, Platt, Sener, Smith, Stowell, Thomas, Whitehead—8.
 WEST VIRGINIA—Hagans, Hereford—2.
 WISCONSIN—McDill, Rush, Sawyer—3.
 Total, 75.

The persons who did not vote on this question are of no less importance. There were ten absent from Pennsylvania, ten from New York, six from Massachusetts, five from Ohio, and seven from Illinois. Of the absentees from Illinois, Messrs. FORT and FARWELL had accompanied the remains of a colleague to this city, but why Messrs. ELLIS, KATZ, BARRETT, RAY, and HUBBERT did not vote, has yet to be explained. Mr. HUBBERT has a bill of his own proposing to give to some corporation a bond subsidy of six millions of dollars, but this does not explain why he omitted to vote against the resolution.

It is significant that after two weeks' notice this resolution pledging the House against subsidies has not been taken up. The value of the Wabash avenue franchise was increased by 149 votes in a body which has 288 living members. This vote would be more surprising, perhaps, if it were not for the fact that two-thirds of the present members have not been re-elected.

Treating the vote against this resolution and the larger part of the new voting members as really in favor of the various subsidies, it is worth while to examine it in detail. Pennsylvania on this basis gives 18 votes for subsidy, Tex. Scott being the ruler of both parties in that State. New York counts 12 votes for subsidy, which is the extent of the controlling power of the Wall street gamblers. No Ohio member recorded his vote for subsidy, but 5 found it convenient not to vote. Texas voted solidly for subsidies, that State being particularly interested in Scott's railroad, and for the same reason there were 6 votes on the same side from Missouri. Five Tennessee members had visions, perhaps, of Memphis as the eastern terminus of a Pacific road, and therefore voted for subsidy. Minnesota, the headquarters of Jay Cooke's Northern Pacific Road, gave 2 votes for subsidy. Georgia, which asks that Congress increase the bonds of a canal company in that State for fifty or sixty millions of dollars, gave 6 votes for subsidies, and Virginia and West Virginia, who want a hundred millions of bonds for the James River & Kanawha Canal, gave 10 votes for subsidies. There were reinforced by odd votes from the Southern States, and also by 3 from Wisconsin. Oregon wants a subsidy of thirty millions for a railroad, and her solitary vote was given in that direction.

What are these subsidies? what do they amount to in the aggregate? At this moment, taking this vote as an index of the views of members, there is less than ten majority of the whole House opposed to these subsidies, of which the following are the more conspicuous:

SCOTT'S TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.....\$10,000,000
 COOK'S NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.....120,000,000
 HUBBERT'S RAILROAD.....60,000,000
 GEORGIA CANAL COMPANY.....25,000,000
 JAMES RIVER & KANAWHA CANAL.....100,000,000
 OREGON & SALT LAKE RAILROAD.....20,000,000
 Total amount of guaranteed bonds.....\$300,000,000
 The annual interest on these bonds at 5 per cent will be \$25,000,000 in gold, and as these bonds run forty years, the total outlay for interest will be the modest sum of \$1,070,000,000 in gold, or equal to one-half the national debt. It is somewhat remarkable that while all these subsidy managers are irredeemable-paper inflationists, they nevertheless stipulate in their bills that the principal and interest on all these guaranteed bonds shall be payable in gold. No greenbacks for subsidies!

These subsidy schemes are all dependent one on the other. The friends of the North-

ern Pacific will not vote for the Georgian, nor the Virginian, nor the Texan jobs, unless their measure is passed; hence the consolidation of these schemes, presenting the greatest aggregate amount of plunder ever yet proposed to be taken. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, two years ago, expended \$750,000 to obtain a subsidy of \$200,000 for ten years; they paid down more than 10 per cent of the gratuity. How well these other subsidy schemes, calling for over \$25,000,000 annually for forty years, can pay, the country can judge for itself.

THE LIMITATION OF CLAIMS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, has proposed the following as an amendment to the Constitution:

ART. I. No claim against the United States shall be paid unless presented in pursuance of law by the claimant within ten years after having legal right and capacity to do so, or within such less period as may be prescribed by law. A claim rejected by any authorized officer, or reported adversely by a committee of either House of Congress, shall not be re-examined or paid unless within six years after such rejection or adverse report.

While the proposition is a good one in itself, we fail to see the necessity for a constitutional amendment to this effect. A law of Congress would serve the practical end to be attained.

The securing of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States is a slow, tedious, and uncertain process. It requires two or three years before it can become a part of the Constitution, and it is necessary that three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States should ratify it. Amending the Constitution has been rejected only in great emergencies and to accomplish ends that could not otherwise be attained. In the matter of claims, it is doubtful whether such an amendment would not be opposed by the Democratic party and the Southern States as an effort to undermine their pet schemes of the future.

It is not unusual for State Legislatures to pass statutes of limitation; we fail to see wherein the Legislature of the United States lacks the power to do what is virtually the same thing; and, having done it, there is no likelihood that any future Congress would repeal it. A claim is neither a contract nor a debt, but simply a claim; and, if Congress pass an act providing that claims against the United States Government shall be presented within a certain time after having a legal right to do so, it is not a contract, but a claim, and Congress itself will be bound thereby. The same is true of that part of the proposition relating to claims which have once been thrown out of Congress.

We believe it will be right and proper for Congress to make a law upon the model suggested by Mr. LAWRENCE. There should be some definite termination to the manifold claims growing out of the War and those that loom up in the future. We believe it would be no injustice to fix the limitation so as to cut off now the filing of any new War claims. Any of those that ought to be allowed have been filed before this time. And we do not believe that any Congress, Democratic or otherwise, will dare to affront the people by the repeal of such a protection.

THE WABASH AVENUE RAILROAD.

The passage of the ordinance granting a franchise to the present City Railway Company to lay a horse-railroad track on Wabash avenue from Madison to Twenty-second, both in the manner of its passage and in the results it provides, an outrage upon the people of Chicago. The suspicious circumstances attendant upon the passage of the ordinance give additional credit to the rumors that money was freely paid to public officials, and demand that the people and the proper officials shall subject the action to a close scrutiny. To assist in the proper understanding of the case we will recapitulate some of the features which tend to confirm this view of the case:

I. It was universally conceded that the privilege of constructing a horse-railway on Wabash avenue was a valuable franchise. If it could be granted at all, it was the property of the city. If it had value, that value appertained to the city in its corporate capacity, and it should not have been deeded away without some consideration. The value of the Wabash avenue franchise was increased by 149 votes in a body which has 288 living members. This vote would be more surprising, perhaps, if it were not for the fact that two-thirds of the present members have not been re-elected.

Treating the vote against this resolution and the larger part of the new voting members as really in favor of the various subsidies, it is worth while to examine it in detail. Pennsylvania on this basis gives 18 votes for subsidy, Tex. Scott being the ruler of both parties in that State. New York counts 12 votes for subsidy, which is the extent of the controlling power of the Wall street gamblers. No Ohio member recorded his vote for subsidy, but 5 found it convenient not to vote. Texas voted solidly for subsidies, that State being particularly interested in Scott's railroad, and for the same reason there were 6 votes on the same side from Missouri. Five Tennessee members had visions, perhaps, of Memphis as the eastern terminus of a Pacific road, and therefore voted for subsidy. Minnesota, the headquarters of Jay Cooke's Northern Pacific Road, gave 2 votes for subsidy. Georgia, which asks that Congress increase the bonds of a canal company in that State for fifty or sixty millions of dollars, gave 6 votes for subsidies, and Virginia and West Virginia, who want a hundred millions of bonds for the James River & Kanawha Canal, gave 10 votes for subsidies. There were reinforced by odd votes from the Southern States, and also by 3 from Wisconsin. Oregon wants a subsidy of thirty millions for a railroad, and her solitary vote was given in that direction.

What are these subsidies? what do they amount to in the aggregate? At this moment, taking this vote as an index of the views of members, there is less than ten majority of the whole House opposed to these subsidies, of which the following are the more conspicuous:

SCOTT'S TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.....\$10,000,000
 COOK'S NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.....120,000,000
 HUBBERT'S RAILROAD.....60,000,000
 GEORGIA CANAL COMPANY.....25,000,000
 JAMES RIVER & KANAWHA CANAL.....100,000,000
 OREGON & SALT LAKE RAILROAD.....20,000,000
 Total amount of guaranteed bonds.....\$300,000,000
 The annual interest on these bonds at 5 per cent will be \$25,000,000 in gold, and as these bonds run forty years, the total outlay for interest will be the modest sum of \$1,070,000,000 in gold, or equal to one-half the national debt. It is somewhat remarkable that while all these subsidy managers are irredeemable-paper inflationists, they nevertheless stipulate in their bills that the principal and interest on all these guaranteed bonds shall be payable in gold. No greenbacks for subsidies!

These subsidy schemes are all dependent one on the other. The friends of the North-

the right of way might just as well have been given to those willing to keep the street in repair as to the Company which was willing to do nothing.

The fact is, that the Common Council deliberately "sold out" the interests of the people, "rushing the ordinance through without engrossment, because they did not dare subject it to public criticism. There is a very wide-spread impression that certain of the Aldermen divided among themselves the money, or a part of the consideration, which ought to have gone into the City Treasury. Some persons go so far as to specify that the sum of \$50,000 was expended to secure the passage of the ordinance, and two prominent members in the Council are pointed out as the leaders in the "job." The circumstances of the case warrant a searching investigation of the Mayor to veto this ordinance in order that there may be time for reconsideration. The reasons we have given above should demand this of him without any reference to the charges of a corrupt use of money to influence the Council. The ordinance should never have been passed in the manner it did pass, nor should it be of the nature of a gratuity to a company that has no claims upon the people. Mayor COLVIN ought to veto the ordinance in common deference to the rights of the people, as well as in consideration of the scandalous charges and suspicious circumstances attending its passage.

THE VICKSBURG PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of the President ordering the armed mobs in Mississippi to disperse is prompt, energetic, and decisive. It is safe to assume that it will not be appealed from and that it will be obeyed. It is to be hoped that it settles the question at Vicksburg, and will restore peace and order to that city. It will be remembered that the troubles at Vicksburg arose from the fact that a mob of men ejected the county officials from their positions by force, upon the ground that the Sheriff's bond was informal and void, and when the Sheriff sought to recover his office the massacre of some sixty or eighty blacks was the result. Since that time he has been kept out of his office. The effect of the President's proclamation is to reinstate the county officers. No claim has ever been set up that they were not legally elected. The authority of the State being powerless to protect them, it is the duty of the United States to interfere upon the call of the Legislature. Once reinstated, then the people of that county have their remedy in the courts, if there is any illegality in the administering or the holding of these offices. This is where it should have been taken in the first instance. In place of it, a mob took the law into its own hands and accomplished its purposes with violence and murder. It now remains to be seen whether the people of Vicksburg are law-abiding, or whether they are disposed to substitute anarchy for peace and order. One thing is certain, Sheriff COXLEY will be placed in his office again, if it takes the whole military force of the United States to accomplish it, as he was legally elected. If the people of that city can show cause why he should not retain it, there is no power to prevent it, but it will have to be done by due form of law, and not by murder. That is the length and breadth of the situation. The proclamation fortunately is simple enough for the most rabid mobster and negro-hater in Vicksburg to understand.

A LEADER IN THE HOUSE.

We have already expressed the opinion in various ways that the result of the recent elections will be of the greatest permanent good to the Republican party as a political organization. Defeat was probably the only way in which the party could ever have rid itself of weights and attachments that were dragging it down; the only way in which the disorganizers could have been weeded out, and the party reunited under the leadership of competent and honorable men for patriotic purposes. The daily proceedings of the present House of Representatives attest the painful consequences of a lack in this unity of purpose and combination of energies. Among the advantages which will accrue to the Republicans as a direct result of their defeat is the transfer of Mr. BLAINE from the Speaker's chair to the floor of the House. A powerful minority, enjoying the advantages of his experience and counsel, will be able to do the country more substantial good than the present Republican majority while pulling away at cross-purposes.

The lack of leadership on the Republican side of the House is very apparent at the present session. As Mr. DAVES goes out at the end of this session, and contemplates a permanent retirement from public life, he contents himself with his application to committee work. Mr. GARFIELD is much in the same position, though he is to be a member of the next House. Mr. BUTLER has not only cut loose from the Republican party, but the party has largely rid itself of responsibility for his vagaries. KATZ is likewise severed from full sympathy with the party by reason of his individual financial theories which he is determined to force upon Congress. Mr. CHARLES FOSTER, of Ohio, exhibited some brilliant qualities at the last session of Congress, but seems scarcely to have the persistence and application necessary to leadership. E. R. HOAR goes out at the end of this session, and GEORGE F. HOAR does not seem to step to the conspicuous position. Gen. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, though otherwise very able and well suited, has not the necessary coolness and self-control. Messrs. BURCHARD, HALE, FARWELL, McCARTHY, JAMES WILSON, and others who will be members of the next Congress, are good working men, but are lacking in parliamentary knowledge and the rare qualities which constitute good generalship in a deliberative body.

We believe that the way to the leadership of the Republican side of the next House is clear for Mr. JAMES G. BLAINE, and we are inclined to think that he will be able to render better service in this capacity than he has as Speaker of the House. He will step to the front with an unsullied reputation, great popularity, pleasing address, great ability, and vast experience. His knowledge of parliamentary law will enable him to keep the Republicans in the line of rule and precedent which the Democrats will be constantly ignoring and violating. This alone will be invaluable in checking the propensities of a Democratic House, made up largely of inexperienced men, to rush wildly into all sorts of schemes. Mr. BLAINE will likewise be stimulated by the desire to retain on the floor a position corresponding to that which the Republicans gave him when they were in the majority. We therefore expect good results from a Republican minority in the next House.

Col. INGERSOLL'S DUEL.
 The recent Chicago Transportation Convention at Richmond had one very singular result. Naturally, one would not expect any belligerent in discussions on railroads, trunk lines, canal locks and tunnels, river improvements, and other such pacific paraphernalia of the carrying-trade. Arguments based upon columns of figures and freight tariffs, essays written in cold blood from commercial standpoints, and correspondence penned under the inspiration of the length of railroad lines, the cost of building canals and boring mountains, and the fiery eloquence of Grangers, do not ordinarily have any effect except a somniferous one upon the public at large, and as sporadically they usually come before the public in a formal and valorous. Strange as it may seem, however, one luckless individual has succeeded, in spite of adverse circumstances, in arousing Southern blood and getting it up to the boiling point. This individual is Col. L. D. INGERSOLL, well known in this city, who went to the Convention as a representative from Oregon, and the Island of Navarre, adjacent to Hayti. The man who is seeking to vindicate chivalry by sending Col. INGERSOLL to that bourne from which return tickets are not issued is Mr. R. BRUNNEN, Collector of Internal Revenue at Richmond. The offense lies in the fact that Col. INGERSOLL said if Mr. BRUNNEN was in Chicago he would be called a "bummer." It does not seem to us that this is a very grave or uncommon offense. It will be observed that Col. INGERSOLL made a nice distinction. He did not call Mr. BRUNNEN a "bummer" in Richmond. He did not call Mr. BRUNNEN a "bummer" at all. He only intimated that if Mr. BRUNNEN were in Chicago he might be called a bumner. Now it is possible, if Mr. BRUNNEN were in Chicago, he would not object to being called a bumner. Few object to it here; on the other hand, the "bimmers" have the best of it, as they rule the caucus, control the primaries, sound all the war-cries, rally the patriots, hoist the flags, gormandise on the pickings and stealings, and ride in the barouches when Governor-Generals, and Kings, and Dukes are received. We have bimmers in the Council, bimmers on the County Board, bimmers on the Board of Trade, bimmers everywhere, and not one of them has ever objected to the appellation. On the other hand, they take a pride in it, especially those who are successful in getting office or spoil; and those who are not, keep on bumming industriously, hoping at some future time to obtain the bumner's reward. In short, they are the ruling classes in this city. Mr. BRUNNEN, however, did not see it in this light. The bare possibility that he might have been a bumner in Chicago kindled all the chivalry which smolders in the Southern heart into a brisk blaze, and he set himself down and wrote a note to Col. INGERSOLL, demanding to know if he were the author of this odious charge. "If so, where and where can I see you?" This does not imply a desire upon Mr. BRUNNEN's part to make the acquaintance of Col. INGERSOLL for social purposes, as some might suppose. It is the slang of Southern chivalry. It means the struggle or fight. It involves a prize-fight with pistols in cold weather, which is the most uninteresting sort of amusement possible at this season of the year, when one wants to make Christmas presents and New Year's calls, and has the fond hope of living until special payments are resumed. Mr. INGERSOLL's reply is naive and playful, and shows an ob-

liviousness to the Nemesis which is coming up from Richmond. The Colonel appears in this letter like the child gathering roses on the edge of the precipice, unaware that any moment he may be precipitated into the chasm below. He is a rabbit fooling round an ananias, who may find the ananias outside of him when he least expects it. The Colonel unsuspectingly says he is the author of the charge, and that "My rooms are numbered 248 and 250, National Hotel, Washington, D. C., where you can find me awake between the hours of 6 a. m. and midnight, and after midnight asleep." Such a message as this is not calculated to allay the conflagration which he has kindled. He is only pouring kerosene into the fire. He may expect Mr. BRUNNEN up by a very early train, and he would have done much better to have given Mr. BRUNNEN the numbers of Bras Brute's or Senator CHANDLER's rooms, who would undoubtedly have accepted the situation and all its consequences with pleasure. As it is, the Colonel must now look out for himself. He can't run away, as he has the rheumatics too badly, and he is unfortunately so deaf that he will not hear BRUNNEN coming until it is too late to get away. There are some advantages in the Colonel's favor, however. He is so slim and little that he will blow away if it happens to be a very windy morning when he is obliged to meet Mr. BRUNNEN and give him satisfaction. If he doesn't blow away, he is so little, Mr. BRUNNEN may not see him. If he sees him, there is every possibility that he will miss him unless he is in the habit of hitting the edges of pen knives. Perhaps the best thing for the Colonel to do under the circumstances is to come home by the first train and not take any risks of the bullets of BRUNNEN. If BRUNNEN should follow him here, he might become so enamored of Bummership, and the political and pecuniary profits which bummers enjoy in Chicago, that he would change his ideas on the subject and become convinced that the Colonel had complimented instead of insulted him.

As matters are now, the same "penitentiary" is a satire on the thing so named. There is no penitence about the institution, and no means of causing penitence, unless, indeed, we credit the weekly sermon with some such effect. Our prisons are schools which educate criminals in crime. A man leaves them with the mark of Cain on his forehead and the marks of the case on his back. Society has cast him out. He cannot find employment unless he conceals his past, and he is not safe to tell the story, and he is not safe to go. It is not strange that he returns to the place of his education, which does not reject him. He is in many cases forced to subsist by crime, if he is to live at all. It is true that it is a pity he should wish to live, but this is hardly a matter within public control. When the breeding of men has become a fine art, the State will perhaps take care of the survival of the fittest by putting the infirm and the sinful to a painless death. Until this consummation of science is a fact, we must meet the problem of a great class living by the plunder of the rest of the world as best we may. The statistics of crime show that a large proportion of discharged criminals are soon reconvicted. In England, this proposition is over one-sixth. It is surely worth while to try to find some remedy for this some means of getting convicts out of the circle of crime which they now seem almost necessarily to tread.

AID TO EX-CONVICTS.

There are in London two societies which aim to provide honest work for discharged convicts. Their revenues are small, but they do a good work. All the men engaged in prison-government in England heartily praise them. Out of 453 ex-convicts who were aided by these societies during the year ending March 1, 1873, only 8, or less than 2 per cent, have been reconvicted. This number will probably be somewhat increased as the years go on, but it is a significant fact that the fact that 98 out of every 100 men aided have managed to pass the perilous years immediately after their discharge without again bringing the hands of the law upon them.

The true object of a prison, it should be, to deter from crime and to reform the criminal. Under the old system, the officials received no instruction, and was let loose on the world, when he had served out his term, more of a savage than ever. Under the new, he is taught a trade and something more, and is finally turned adrift to find all chance of practicing his trade denied him. The only opportunity he has is an ever-ready out to sin. The State can far better afford to aid him in getting something to break down to support him than the rest of his life while he is doing nothing but steal. We do not argue for reckless benevolence. State aid must be given sparingly and cautiously, but it should, nevertheless, be given. Sir Joshua JAMES, an authority on prison discipline, testified before a Committee of the House of Lords: "I think assistance to prisoners on their discharge is a necessary complement to any good system of prison discipline."

The New York Times endeavors to point out the necessity for reforming the English magistracy by means of an illustration. It states that some seventy years ago a woman named MARGARET, a sort of human Canada thistle, was set adrift in the river country, where she lived long and became a mother of many children. She had a family of 100 children, and her children had turned out to be thieves, pimps, drunkards, prostitutes, and petty criminals. The remaining 200 have become vigorous and hearty rogues of a more determined and dangerous sort, and MARGARET'S character property is still spreading, every year adding to the number, for rank weeds grow apace. To estimate the amount of money this outcast MARGARET cost would be as difficult as to compute the damage she and her have done to public morality. But the story is one that should not be regarded as illustrative of the poor economy of turning criminals adrift.

A New York letter to a Leavenworth, Kansas, paper shows very clearly the prevailing spirit of New York people, which has flourished so long in the metropolis. The rents which have been paid on Broadway have been found so exorbitant that merchants are gradually relinquishing their overhaired and basking themselves to the new streets, where the rents are nearly as good, and where all their profits are not paid

standing at several dates may be seen by the following table:

1870-71	\$1,000,000
1871-72	1,100,000
1872-73	1,200,000
1873-74	1,300,000
1874-75	1,400,000
1875-76	1,500,000
1876-77	1,600,000
1877-78	1,700,000
1878-79	1,800,000
1879-80	1,900,000
1880-81	2,000,000
1881-82	2,100,000
1882-83	2,200,000
1883-84	2,300,000
1884-85	2,400,000
1885-86	2,500,000
1886-87	2,600,000
1887-88	2,700,000
1888-89	2,800,000
1889-90	2,900,000
1890-91	3,000,000
1891-92	3,100,000
1892-93	3,200,000
1893-94	3,300,000
1894-95	3,400,000
1895-96	3,500,000
1896-97	3,600,000
1897-98	3,700,000
1898-99	3,800,000
1899-00	3,900,000
1900-01	4,000,000
1901-02	4,100,000
1902-03	4,200,000
1903-04	4,300,000
1904-05	4,400,000
1905-06	4,500,000
1906-07	4,600,000
1907-08	4,700,000
1908-09	4,800,000
1909-10	4,900,000
1910-11	5,000,000
1911-12	5,100,000
1912-13	5,200,000
1913-14	5,300,000
1914-15	5,400,000
1915-16	5,500,000
1916-17	5,600,000
1917-18	5,700,000
1918-19	5,800,000
1919-20	5,900,000
1920-21	6,000,000
1921-22	6,100,000
1922-23	6,200,000
1923-24	6,300,000
1924-25	6,400,000
1925-26	6,500,000
1926-27	6,600,000
1927-28	6,700,000
1928-29	6,800,000
1929-30	6,900,000
1930-31	7,000,000
1931-32	7,100,000
1932-33	7,200,000
1933-34	7,300,000
1934-35	7,400,000
1935-36	7,500,000
1936-37	7,600,000
1937-38	7,700,000
1938-39	7,800,000
1939-40	7,900,000
1940-41	8,000,000
1941-42	8,100,000
1942-43	8,200,000
1943-44	8,300,000
1944-45	8,400,000
1945-46	8,500,000
1946-47	8,600,000
1947-48	8,700,000
1948-49	8,800,000
1949-50	8,900,000
1950-51	9,000,000
1951-52	9,100,000
1952-53	9,200,000
1953-54	9,300,000
1954-55	9,400,000
1955-56	9,500,000
1956-57	9,600,000
1957-58	9,700,000
1958-59	9,800,000
1959-60	9,900,000
1960-61	10,000,000
1961-62	10,100,000
1962-63	10,200,000
1963-64	10,300,000
1964-65	10,400,000
1965-66	10,500,000
1966-67	10,600,000
1967-68	10,700,000
1968-69	10,800,000
1969-70	10,900,000
1970-71	11,000,000
1971-72	11,100,000
1972-73	11,200,000
1973-74	11,300,000
1974-75	11,400,000
1975-76	11,500,000
1976-77	11,600,000
1977-78	11,700,000
1978-79	11,800,000
1979-80	11,900,000
1980-81	12,000,000
1981-82	12,100,000
1982-83	12,200,000
1983-84	12,300,000
1984-85	12,400,000
1985-86	12,500,000
1986-87	12,600,000
1987-88	12,700,000
1988-89	12,800,000
1989-90	12,900,000
1990-91	13,000,000
1991-92	13,100,000
1992-93	13,200,000
1993-94	13,300,000
1994-95	13,400,000
1995-96	13,500,000
1996-97	13,600,000
1997-98	13,700,000
1998-99	13,800,000
1999-00	13,900,000
2000-01	14,000,000
2001-02	14,100,000
2002-03	14,200,000
2003-04	14,300,000
2004-05	14,400,000
2005-06	14,500,000
2006-07	14,600,000
2007-08	14,700,000
2008-09	14,800,000
2009-10	14,900,000
2010-11	15,000,000
2011-12	15,100,000
2012-13	15,200,000
2013-14	15,300,000
2014-15	15,400,000
2015-16	15,500,000
2016-17	15,600,000
2017-18	15,700,000
2018-19	15,800,000
2019-20	15,900,000
2020-21	16,000,000
2021-22	16,100,000
2022-23	16,200,000
2023-24	16,300,000
2024-25	16,400,000
2025-26	16,500,000
2026-27	16,600,000
2027-28	16,700,000
2028-29	16,800,000
2029-30	16,900,000
2030-31	17,000,000
2031-32	17,100,000
2032-33	17,200,000
2033-34	17,300,000
2034-35	17,400,000
2035-36	17,500,000
2036-37	17,600,000
2037-38	17,700,000
2038-39	17,800,000
2039-40	17,900,000
2040-41	18,000,000
2041-42	18,100,000
2042-43	18,200,000
2043-44	18,300,000
2044-45	18,400,000
2045-46	18,500,000
2046-47	18,600,000
2047-48	18,700,000
2048-49	18,800,000
2049-50	18,900,000
2050-51	19,000,000
2051-52	19,100,000
2052-53	19,200,000
2053-54	19,300,000
2054-55	19,400,000
2055-56	19,500,000
2056-57	19,600,000
2057-58	19,700,000
2058-59	19,800,000
2059-60	19,900,000
2060-61	20,000,000
2061-62	20,100,000
2062-63	20,200,000
2063-64	20,300,000
2064-65	20,400,000
2065-66	20,500,000
2066-67	20,600,000
2067-68	20,700,000
2068-69	20,800,000
2069-70	20,900,000
2070-71	21,000,000
2071-72	21,100,000
2072-73	21,200,000
2073-74	21,300,000
2074-75	21,400,000
2075-76	21,500,000
2076-77	21,600,000
2077-78	21,700,000
2078-79	21,800,000
2079-80	21,900,000
2080-81	22,000,000
2081-82	22,100,000
2082-83	22,200,000
2083-84	22,300,000
2084-85	22,400,000
2085-86	22,500,000
2086-87	22,600,000
2087-88	22,700,000
2088-89	22,800,000
2089-90	22,900,000
2090-91	23,000,000
2091-92	23,100,000
2092-93	23,200,000
2093-94	23,300,000
2094-95	23,400,000
2095-96	23,500,000
2096-97	23,600,000
2097-98	23,700,000
2098-99	23,800,000
2099-00	23,900,000
2100-01	24,000,000
2101-02	24,100,000
2102-03	24,200,000
2103-04	24,300,000
2104-05	24,400,000
2105-06	24,500,000
2106-07	24,600,000
2107-08	24,700,000
2108-09	24,800,000
2109-10	24,900,000
2110-11	25,000,000
2111-12	25,100,000
2112-13	25,200,000
2113-14	25,300,000
2114-15	25,400,000
2115-16	25,500,000
2116-17	25,600,000
2117-18	25,700,000
2118-19	25,800,000
2119-20	25,900,000
2120-21	26,000,000
2121-22	26,100,000
2122-23	26,200,000
2123-24	26,300,000
2124-25	26,400,000
2125-26	26,500,000
2126-27	26,600,000
2127-28	26,700,000
2128-29	26,800,000
2129-30	26,900,000
2130-31	27,000,000
2131-32	27,100,000
2132-33	27,200,000
2133-34	27,300,000
2134-35	27,400,000
2135-36	27,500,000
2136-37	27,600,000
2137-38	27,700,000
2138-39	27,800,000
2139-40	27,900,000
2140-41	28,000,000
2141-42	28,100,000
2142-43	28,200,000
2143-44	28,300,000
2144-45	28,400,000
2145-46	28,500,000
2146-47	28,600,000
2147-48	28,700,000
2148-49	28,800,000
2149-50	28,900,000
2150-51	29,000,000
2151-52	29,100,000
2152-53	29,200,000
2153-54	29,300,000
2154-55	29,400,000
2155-56	29,500,000
2156-57	29,600,000
2157-58	29,700,000
2158-59	29,800,000
2159-60	29,900,000
2160-61	30,000,000
2161-62	30,100,000
2162-63	30,200,000
2163-64	30,300,000
2164-65	30,400,000
2165-66	30,500,000
2166-67	30,600,000
2167-68	30,700,000
2168-69	30,800,000
2169-70	30,900,000
2170-71	31,000,000
2171-72	31,100,000
2172-73	31,200,000
2173-74	31,300,000
2174-75	31,400,000
2175-76	31,500,000
2176-77	31,600,000
2177-78	31,700,000
2178-79	31,800,000
2179-80	31,900,000
2180-81	32,000,000
2181-82	32,100,000
2182-83	32,200,000
2183-84	32,300,000
2184-85	32,400,000
2185-86	32,500,000
2186-87	32,600,000
2187-88	32,700,000
2188-89	32,800,000
2189-90	32,900,000
2190-91	33,000,000
2191-92	33,100,000
2192-93	33,200,000
2193-94	33,300,000
2194-95	33,400,000
2195-96	33,500,000
2196-97	33,600,000
2197-98	33,700,000
2198-99	33,800,000
2199-00	33,900,000
2200-01	34,000,000
2201-02	34,100,000
2202-03	34,200,000
2203-04	34,300,000
2204-05	34,400,000
2205-06	34,500,000
2206-07	34,600,000
2207-08	34,700,000
2208-09	34,800,000
2209-10	34,900,000
2210-11	35,000,000
2211-12	35,100,000
2212-13	35,200,000
2213-14	35,300,000
2214-15	35,400,000
2215-16	35,500,000
2216-17	35,600,000
2217-18	35,700,000
2218-19	35,800,000
2219-20	35,900,000
2220-21	36,000,000
2221-22	36,100,000
2222-23	36,200,000
2223-24	36,300,000
2224-25	36,400,000
2225-26	36,500,000
2226-27	36,600,000
2227-28	36,700,000
2228-29	36,800,000
2229-30	36,900,000
2230-31	37,000,000
2231-32	37,100,000
2232-33	37,200,000
2233-34	37,300,000
2234-35	37,400,000
2235-36	37,500,000
2236-37	37,600,000
2237-38	37,700,000
2238-39	37,800,000
2239-40	37,900,000
2240-41	38,000,000
2241-42	38,100,000
2242-43	38,200,000
2243-44	38,300,000
2244-45	38,400,000
2245-46	38,500,000
2246-47	38,600,000
2247-48	38,700,000
2248-49	38,800,000
2249-50	38,900,000
2250-51	39,000,000
2251-52	39,100,000
2252-53	39,200,000
2253-54	39,300,000
2254-55	39,400,000
2255-56	39,5

